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## Research Article

# PERCEPTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH IN ACHIEVING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABLE URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - A MICRO LEVEL STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

There is a global trend to stimulate sustainable urbanization by updating the hardware of the built environment with green technologies. However, simply greening the city hardware does not ensure a sustainable urban system. In reality, urban communities, as cells of the city, play a crucial role in the sustainable development of the entire city. This paper conducts a case study by understanding the nature, and the importance of environment sustainable community development and the role of youth in the urban area and also the government and NGOs initiatives in achieving the targets and also to identify the problems, and challenges facing in the urban area in view of urban community development towards environmental sustainability. This paper identifies the major actors and mechanisms underpinning the sustainable development of urban communities with a case study. The establishment of this more cost-effective form of community governance will possibly provide more benefits to community members. This case study will shed light on the sustainable development of urban community in many other cities, offering possible pathways and epitome for self-organization of urban community in the coming era. Its cost-effective institutional design contributes greatly to sustainable community development, partly solving the current failure to promote urban sustainability.

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### INTRODUCTION

The term “sustainability” has become popular in policy-oriented research as an expression of what public policies ought to achieve. The principal inspiration came from the Brundtland Report of 1987. Since then the concept has shifted in meaning. This paper argues that the shift is unfortunate in that it obscures the real contradiction which exists between long-term sustainability and short-term welfare. Moreover, the distinction between three ‘pillars’ of sustainability is conceptually fuzzy. It presents a critical view of how the term is used in policy debate and in impact assessment—the set of methods used in applied research to appraise policies and projects. In recent years, cities show increasing signs of environmental problems due to the negative impacts of urban activities. The degradation and depletion of natural resources, climate change pressure on green areas have become major concerns for cities. In response to these problems, urban planning policies have shifted to a sustainable focus and cities have begun to develop new strategies for improving the quality of urban ecosystem. An extremely important function of an urban ecosystem is to provide healthy and sustainable environments for both natural system and communities. Therefore,

ecological planning is a functional requirement in the establishment of sustainable built environment. With ecological planning human needs are supplied while natural resource is used in the most effective and sustainable manner. And the maintenance of ecological balance is sustained. Protecting environmental health, having healthy ecosystems, eliminating environmental pollution and providing green spaces are just a few of the many benefits of ecological planning. Sustainable development aims at meeting the basic needs of all people in general and the poor majority in particular- their employment, food, energy, water, housing, etc., by ensuring the growth of agriculture, manufactures, power and services with due consideration for environmental concerns - World Commission on Environment and Development -Urban Design Compendium, Reino Unido (2010).

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The sampling adopted for the study is Purposive Sampling on a sample random basis, it is the primary probability sampling design, and indeed all other methods of scientific sampling are variation of the simple random sampling. A simple random sampling is selected by processes that not only give to each

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element and the population of being included in the sample. Simple random sampling method has been used to collect data from the youth especially, connected with the NGO chosen for the study. The sample respondents were selected on the basis of the category of youths working in the Non-Government Organisation named, United Way of Bengaluru and some of the target youth volunteers of the urban community belong to the selected urban areas of Eastern part of Bengaluru city connected with the above mentioned NGO.

**Sample Size**

The researcher has selected the sample size of 50 respondents from youth category in the ratio of around 10 percent of the population. The sample also includes the members of the United Way of Bangalore NGO.

**Universe of the Study**

Some selected areas eastern parts of Bangalore urban area.

**Inclusion Criteria**

The respondents are only the youth who are involved in the urban community sustainable development.

**Exclusion Criteria**

No other categories viz., children, women, aged etc., have been covered for the study.

**Data Collection**

The Researcher has chosen both Primary and Secondary data for the study.

**Tools of Data Collection**

Tools of data collection used by researcher were questionnaires which were distributed to the 50 respondents in the company. The questionnaire method was used for the study.

**Questionnaire**

It is a printed sort of questions gave the respondents to be written by the respondents after filling of the questionnaire. The researcher has chosen this tool as a method of data collection because the target groups are likely to have high response rates are specialized and moderate response rate is considered satisfactory and very large samples are desired.

**Analysis and Interpretation of the Data**

The data collected were processed to modern methods of simple tables, graphical presentation, pictorial preparation etc. In order to present the matter scientifically and systematically, tabulated data were subjected to statistical treatment and correlations were established wherever the need is felt. The researcher may try to estimate standard deviations wherever possible taking into account the economic, social and educational background of the respondents.

**Statistical Applications (Tools, Scaling Techniques etc.)**

**Percentages**

Analysis based on percentage is applied to find the differences between the responses to provide the final conclusion regarding the variable.

**Frequency**

A frequency distribution representation is included to display the number of observations within a given interval. Frequency

analysis helps in finding the interval between the set of data collected.

**RESULTS**

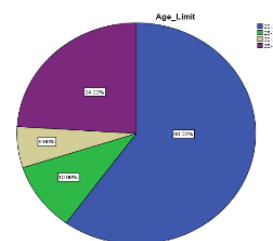
**Part – A Respondents Profile**

Table 1

Gender (Valid)	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative %
Male	30	55.6	60.0	60.0
Female	20	37.0	40.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Age of the Respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
20-25	30	55.6	60.0	60.0
25-30	05	9.3	10.0	70.0
30-35	03	5.6	6.0	76.0
35-40	12	22.2	24.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

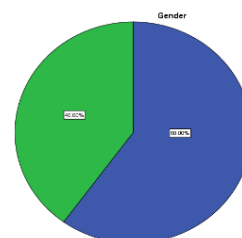


**Analysis and Interpretation**

As many as 55.60% of the respondents belong to the age group of 20 – 25 years who are young and has more knowledge on environmental sustainability and keen towards environment protection activities. It can be seen that the respondents belonging to the age group of 30 - 35 years constitute less percentage i.e. only 6% of the total respondents.

Table 2 Gender of the Respondents

Gender (Valid)	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Male	30	55.6	60.0	60.0
Female	20	37.0	40.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



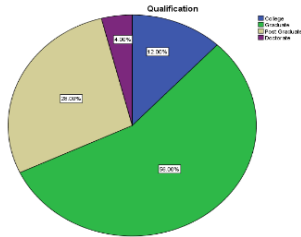
**Analysis and Interpretation**

It can be analysed and interpreted that most of the respondents are males and they constitute a majority of 60% of the total respondents. It can be understood by this that men are more active in environmental activities and the sample of the study has more males than the females.

Table 3 Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Educational Qualification	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid College	6	11.1	12.0	12.0

Graduate	28	51.9	56.0	68.0
Post Graduate	14	25.9	28.0	96.0
Doctorate	2	3.7	4.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>		



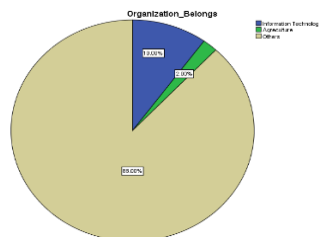
**Analysis and Interpretation**

A majority of the respondents belong to the category of graduates. It constitutes as many as 56% and the Post graduates have also actively participated in filling this questionnaire, which constitutes around 28%.

It can be interpreted from the analysis that most of the graduates are keen towards environmental activities and they have awareness and knowledge about environmental sustainability.

**Table 4** Occupational Sector of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Information Technology	5	9.3	10.0	10.0
Agriculture	1	1.9	2.0	12.0
Others	44	81.5	88.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



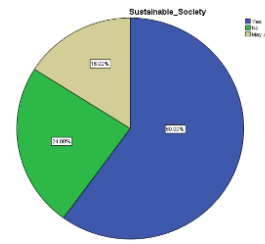
**Analysis and Interpretation**

For an easy understanding, the sectors have been classified into three categories only. As the agricultural sector is more related to the topic than others, this has been considered the main and IT has it's the largest sector in India, this has also been included. All other sectors are categorized under other. Hence, a majority of the respondents (88%) belong to other category which includes all other sectors like manufacturing, education, government etc. and the respondents belong to agriculture sector are just 2% as the study was conducted in Bangalore.

**Part – B: Data Analysis and Interpretation**

**Table 5** Respondents Feelings on living in Sustainable Society

Sustainable Society	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	30	60.0	60.0	60.0
No	12	24.0	24.0	84.0
May be	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



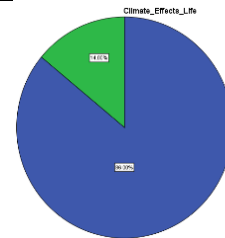
**Analysis and Interpretation**

When the respondents were asked if they feel that they are living in a sustainable society, a majority of the respondents (60%) have said yes and only 24% said no and the rest of the 16% are unsure about the same.

Most of the youngsters believe that they are living in a sustainable society as per this study. However, as opined by the respondents the nature of sustainable society is not in practice and the measures need to be taken in this regard.

**Table 6** Respondents Opinion on Climate Change effects on life

Respondents Opinion	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	43	86.0	86.0	86.0
No	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

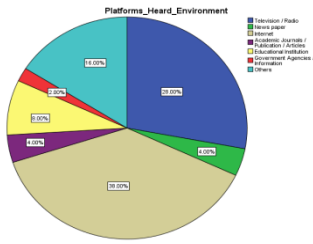


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A huge majority of the respondents (86%) have said that the climate change will affect their life whereas 14% have said no. It clearly says that climate change plays an important role in human beings' life.

**Table 7** Respondents View on the Platforms heard concerning environment

Respondents View	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Television / Radio	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
News paper	2	4.0	4.0	32.0
Internet	19	38.0	38.0	70.0
Academic Journals / Publication	2	4.0	4.0	74.0
Valid / Articles	4	8.0	8.0	82.0
Educational Institution	1	2.0	2.0	84.0
Government Agencies / Information	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

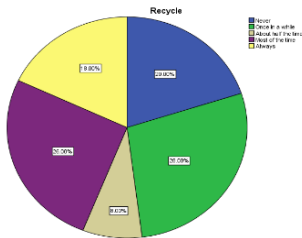


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A moderate of 38% of the respondents have heard about environment sustainability through internet. This may be due to as the respondents are young they rely on internet and television more than any other sources of information.

**Table 8** Opinion of the Respondents on Recycling

Opinion	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Never	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
Once in a while	14	28.0	28.0	48.0
About half the time	4	8.0	8.0	56.0
Most of the time	13	26.0	26.0	82.0
Always	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

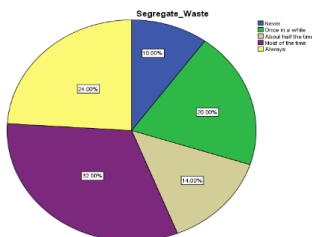


**Analysis and Interpretation**

About 28% of the respondents carrying out the recycling activities once in a while and 26% carry out most of the time; this means that young people are taking steps towards environment sustainability.

**Table 4.9** Perception of the Respondents on Segregation of Waste

Perception	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Never	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Once in a while	10	20.0	20.0	30.0
About half the time	7	14.0	14.0	44.0
Most of the time	16	32.0	32.0	76.0
Always	12	24.0	24.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

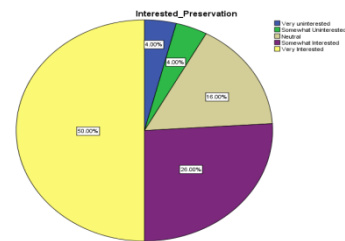


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A reasonable 32% of the respondents do the waste segregation most of the time to prevent environmental issues. These respondents comprise more number out of total respondents. However, about 24% does always and 10% never do this so, it is important to augment awareness and other suitable measures among youth in this regard.

**Table 10** Respondents Insight on Interest in Preservation of Environment

Respondents Insight	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Very uninterested	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Somewhat Uninterested	2	4.0	4.0	8.0
Neutral	8	16.0	16.0	24.0
Somewhat Interested	13	26.0	26.0	50.0
Very Interested	25	50.0	50.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

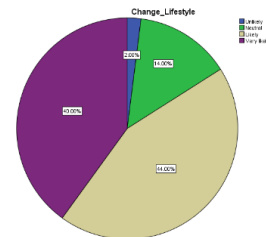


**Analysis and Interpretation**

Only half of the respondents showing their interest towards preservation of environment and 26% are somewhat interested. This shows that the youngsters are not very much keen about protecting our environment which requires more number of programmes need to be organised to impart knowledge in the environment related aspects.

**Table 11** Respondents View on Change of Lifestyle

Respondents View	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Unlikely	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Neutral	7	14.0	14.0	16.0
Likely	22	44.0	44.0	60.0
Very-likely	20	40.0	40.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



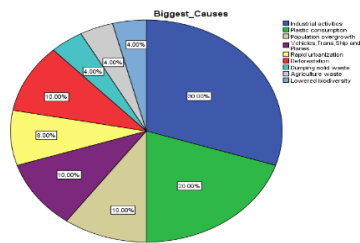
**Analysis and Interpretation**

Out of the total, most of the respondents (44%) would likely to change their lifestyle to suit the environment; and almost similar of 40% are very likely to convert their lifestyle to suit the environment. This shows that people are very interested and are willing to take steps on environment sustainability and are interested in adjusting their lifestyle to better suit the environment.

**Table 12** Causes of Environmental Issues

Causes	Frequency	%	Valid	Cumulative
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			%	%	%
Valid	Industrial activities	15	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Plastic consumption	10	20.0	20.0	50.0
	Population overgrowth	5	10.0	10.0	60.0
	Vehicles, Trans, Ship and Planes	5	10.0	10.0	70.0
	Rapid urbanization	4	8.0	8.0	78.0
	Deforestation	5	10.0	10.0	88.0
	Dumping solid waste	2	4.0	4.0	92.0
	Agriculture waste	2	4.0	4.0	96.0
	Lowered biodiversity	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

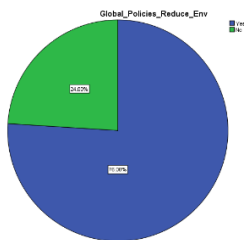


**Analysis and Interpretation**

When the respondents were asked to identify the biggest cause that creates environmental pollution, they had different opinions. It's true that all the given options are responsible for pollution but this analysis focuses on finding out which is the biggest cause according to people's opinion. Majority of respondents think that the main reason for the pollution is because of the industrial activities and plastic consumption, which constitutes 15% and 10% respectively.

**Table 13** Awareness on Global Policies

Awareness	Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Yes	38	76.0	76.0
	No	12	24.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

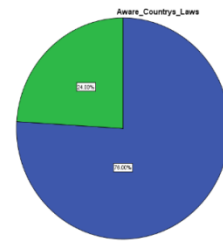


**Analysis and Interpretation**

It can be understood by the table and graph that a majority of 76% of the respondents were aware of the global policies introduced for environment sustainability and the remaining do not have any idea about the global policies.

**Table 14** Awareness on National Laws and Policies on Environment

Awareness	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	38	76.0	76.0
	No	12	24.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

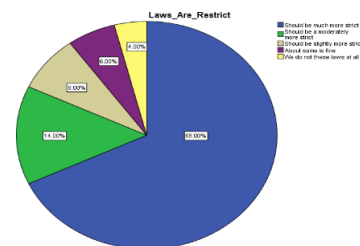


**Analysis and Interpretation**

Similar to the previous analysis on awareness about global policies, a preponderant majority of the respondents (76%) were aware of the national policies or initiatives taken by the government to reduce the environment pollution and the remaining 24% were neither aware of global polices nor the national level policies.

**Table 15** Opinion of the Respondents on Government Restrictions

Opinion	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Should be much more strict	34	68.0	68.0
	Should be a moderately more strict	7	14.0	82.0
	Should be slightly more strict	4	8.0	90.0
	About same is fine	3	6.0	96.0
	We do not these laws at all	2	4.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

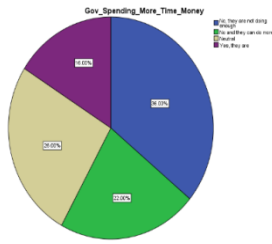


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A majority of the respondents (68%) desires the government restrictions to be more stringent and 14% wants it to be moderately strict and shockingly, only 2% feel that they do not need any laws to restrict environment pollution.

**Table 16** Respondents Perception on spending more time and money by Government

Perception	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No, they are not doing enough	18	36.0	36.0
	No and they can do more	11	22.0	58.0
	Neutral	13	26.0	84.0
	Yes, they are	8	16.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

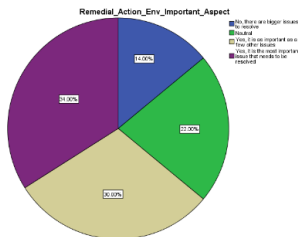


**Analysis and Interpretation**

It can be interpreted that a moderate of 36% of the respondents think that the government’s fund and time dedication towards environmental protection are not sufficient. Only 13% were neutral as they are unsure about the same. It shows that their lack of knowledge on government’s contribution towards environment protection.

**Table 17** Need of Remedial actions to be taken care of

Remedial Actions	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid No, there are bigger issues to resolve	7	14.0	14.0	14.0
Neutral	11	22.0	22.0	36.0
Yes, it is as important as a few other issues	15	30.0	30.0	66.0
Yes, it is the most important issue that needs to be resolved	17	34.0	34.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

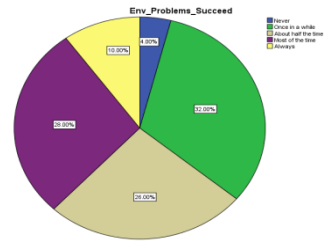


**Analysis and Interpretation**

As environment related issues are biggest concerns of the society which results in not having a sustainable environment, most of the respondents feel that remedial actions are very important to be considered and 14% of respondents say that there are many other big issues in the country taken care of when compared to other issues in the country.

**Table 18** Success when people work together

Success	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Never	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Once in a while	16	32.0	32.0	36.0
About half the time	13	26.0	26.0	62.0
Most of the time	14	28.0	28.0	90.0
Always	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

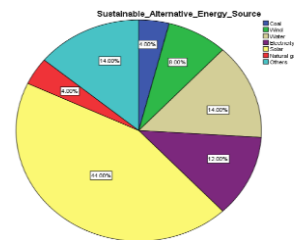


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A moderate of the respondents (32%) say that only once in a while we can achieve in solving environmental problems when working together with people. There were mixed opinions with the respondents but most of them believe that once in a while, about half of the time and most of the time they can succeed but 2% believe that they can never succeed in solving the environmental issues when we work together.

**Table 19** Opinion on most Suitable Alternative Source of Energy

Opinion	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Coal	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Wind	4	8.0	8.0	12.0
Water	7	14.0	14.0	26.0
Electricity	6	12.0	12.0	38.0
Solar	22	44.0	44.0	82.0
Natural gas	2	4.0	4.0	86.0
Others	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

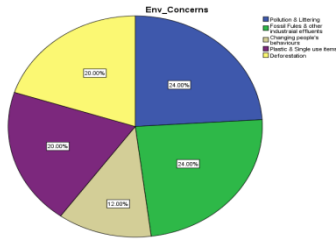


**Analysis and Interpretation**

As many as 44% of the respondents believe that solar energy will be the most sustainable alternative source of energy for 10 years than the other sources.

**Table 20** Biggest Environment Concerns

Environment Concerns	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Pollution & Littering	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
Fossil Fuels & other industrial effluents	12	24.0	24.0	48.0
Changing people's behaviours	6	12.0	12.0	60.0
Plastic & Single use items	10	20.0	20.0	80.0
Deforestation	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

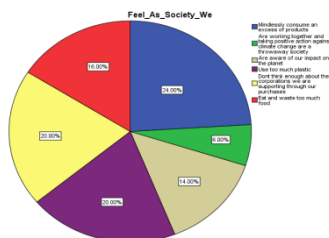


**Analysis and Interpretation**

Among the different environmental issues, most of the respondents believe that pollution & Littering, Fossil fuels and industrial effluents are the biggest concerns.

**Table 21** Respondents View on role of people as a society we are

Respondents View	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative Percent
Valid Mindlessly consume an excess of products	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
Are working together and taking positive action against climate change are a throwaway society	3	6.0	6.0	30.0
Are aware of our impact on the planet	7	14.0	14.0	44.0
Use too much plastic	10	20.0	20.0	64.0
Don't think enough about the corporation s we are supporting through our purchases	10	20.0	20.0	84.0
Eat and waste too much food	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



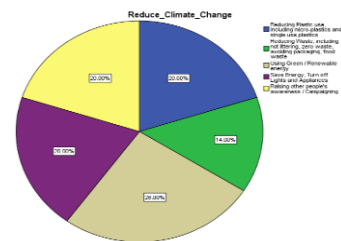
**Analysis and Interpretation**

The different opinions have been shared by the respondents. A nominal respondents have an opinion that as a society we are mindlessly consuming excess of products and using too much of plastic. This shows the ignorance of people towards environment sustainability.

**Table 22** Reduction in Climate Change

Reduction in Climate Change	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
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Valid Reducing Plastic use, including micro-plastics and single use plastics	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
Reducing Waste, including not littering, zero waste, avoiding packaging, food waste	7	14.0	14.0	34.0
Using Green / Renewable energy	13	26.0	26.0	60.0
Save Energy, Turn off Lights and Appliances	10	20.0	20.0	80.0
Raising other people's awareness / Campaigning	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

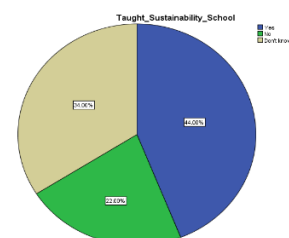


**Analysis and Interpretation**

According to a nominal respondents, using green / renewable energy, Reducing Plastic use, including micro-plastics and single use plastics, Save Energy, Turn off Lights and Appliances and raising other people's awareness / Campaigning are the important things which can help in reducing the climate change.

**Table 23** Respondents View on Education on Environment Sustainability at school level

Respondents View	Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Yes	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
No	11	22.0	22.0	66.0
Don't know	17	34.0	34.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



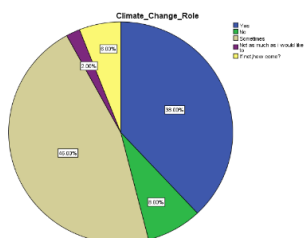
**Analysis and Interpretation**

As many as 44% of the respondents have said that environment sustainability is taught at schools, and 22% of have said no and 34% were not sure. This shows that there's lack of teachings about environment sustainability at school level according to the respondents.

**Table 4.24** Teach People about Sustainability and Climate Change

Awareness	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	Yes	19	38.0	38.0	38.0
	No	4	8.0	8.0	46.0
	Sometimes	23	46.0	46.0	92.0
	Not as much as I would like to	1	2.0	2.0	94.0
	If not, how come?	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

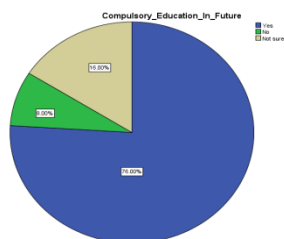


**Analysis and Interpretation**

It can be interpreted that as many as 46% of the respondents teach young people sometimes on environment sustainability and climate change which is a good initiative by the young respondents.

**Table 25** Compulsory Education in Future

Compulsory Education	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	38	76.0	76.0	76.0
No	4	8.0	8.0	84.0
Not sure	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

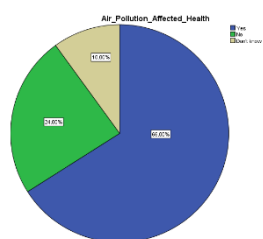


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A preponderant majority of the respondents (76%) felt that there should be compulsory education about environment sustainability. They believe that this would help in increasing awareness to people.

**Table 26** Impact of Air pollution on Individual

Impact	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Yes	33	66.0	66.0	66.0
No	12	24.0	24.0	90.0
Don't know	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



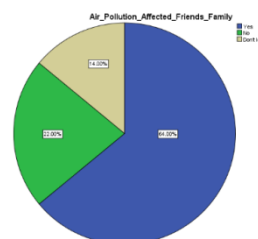
**Analysis and Interpretation**

Respondents were asked, if their health was affected due to air pollution. A majority with 66% of the respondents have said

yes. This shows that air pollution has to be considered as an important issue to be considered.

**Table 27** Impact of Air pollution on Friends/Family

Impact	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Yes	32	64.0	64.0	64.0
No	11	22.0	22.0	86.0
Don't know	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

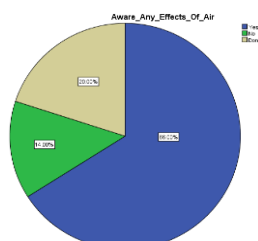


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A majority of 64% of the respondents have said that their friends and family have been affected due to air pollution and 14% were not sure and 22% have said no. As the majority of respondents have said that their friends and family are affected, this seriously an important issue to be focused.

**Table 28** Respondents Awareness on Effects of Air

Awareness	Frequency	%	Valid Percent	Cumulative %
Valid Yes	33	66.0	66.0	66.0
No	7	14.0	14.0	80.0
Don't Know	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



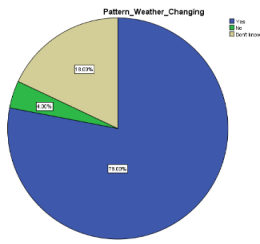
**Analysis and Interpretation**

The respondents were asked if they were aware of any other effects of air pollution except on people's health. A majority with 66% of the respondents were aware of the other impacts of air pollution. This confirms that the young respondents have fair knowledge about the environmental issues.

**Table 29** Changing Pattern of Weather

Changing Pattern of Weather	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	39	78.0	78.0	78.0
No	2	4.0	4.0	82.0
Don't know	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



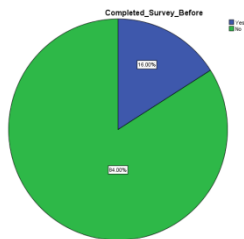


**Analysis and Interpretation**

A preponderant majority with 78% of the respondents have noticed the pattern of weather changing due to environmental issues. It is clearly known from this that we are seeing changes that affect the environment sustainability and these factors need attention.

**Table 30** Opinion on the Survey completed before

Survey	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Yes	8	16.0	16.0	16.0
No	42	84.0	84.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



**Analysis and Interpretation**

A majority with 84% of the respondents have never done a survey on environment sustainability before, this states that more number of studies are to be carried out and suitable measures are to be taken in this regard.

**CONCLUSION**

Achieving environment sustainable urban community development is possible if the people are educated well and worked together continuously. As the urban places has more number of population and the usage of resources are high people should co – operate in achieving the sustainability otherwise our future generations would be facing scarcity.

In this fast moving world, people have to spend time towards protecting our environment and community. This study has identified the young people’s opinion and their interest and involvement towards achieving Environmental Sustainable Urban Community Development and has identified that their interest and involvement are not sufficient. Hence, I conclude that there should be more effective and continuous contribution in achieving this.

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